

coasts, for her naval and military exertions must be well aware that if we had a fleet afloat in that locality, her troops would be sent, not in couples, but in dozens, to the bottom of the sea before they got beyond the observation of their own headlands.

Vanity Fair, some of whose remarks we published in our yesterday's issue, appears to have been the first newspaper of the metropolis to expose this invasion idea in its wildest and most impossible features. That paper, which has been trying to prove that the French have neither the ships nor the ports wherewith to make the attempt at invasion. We believe that the French are well provided both with ships and with the means of embarking troops, but will they ever be so mad as to risk the chances of losing a whole army, after it has got afloat? Our ships would run down their transports and drive them to the bottom of the Channel in dozens. If our ironclads had been previously sunk by a hostile fleet, we should still have the hundreds of vessels capable of sinking the enemy's troops. Even wooden steamships would be found effective in this method of destruction, if iron ships should fail by lack of numbers, and after them would come the merchant steamers of all the great mail companies, vessels quite as capable of sending a troopship to the bottom as any of our men of war; indeed, on points of speed, much more capable. Our first arm of defence should be now, as it has always been—on the sea, and our Admirals might assure the government as Admiral Lord Dribout assured George III, that of one thing he could assure the Ministry, that in any case, the French should not come by water. For our neighbours to send a hostile army across the Channel would be a far greater piece of madness than to send one into central Russia in the autumn—its certain destruction would be assured even to a man, if our naval commanders acted with forethought and reason.

We do not believe in the invasion idea; our opinion is that when France sought to strike at us she would do it, not by an invading army but by her fast cruisers attacking our merchant shipping and our coaling stations. Such outlying colonies would probably be the objective points of her action, and certainly, in their present unprotected condition, they would offer very great inducements to her commanders all burning with hearty zeal to wipe out the national disgrace of the old wars. Guns we have here, and heavy ones, but not heavy enough to enable us to regard with composure even a war with China, to say nothing of meeting the French and Russian fleets combined. Our imperial neighbours of the blue dragon, whom we consider as sleeping lethargy, are at this moment—and have been for long—abundant of many other nations. Against the "18-ton guns" we have in position here, China has, at Woosung, as many 45-tonners. She has a powerful squadron of ironclads—stronger we believe than our own China Squadron—which by a train of circumstances not unknown to history, might readily fall into the hands of any powerful European foe, and in that way, if in no other, be brought into the theatre of war against ourselves. The Pacific fleets of France and Russia combined would be a dangerous menace against the existence of Hongkong, and with the fall of Hongkong would very possibly follow that of Singapore, of all the eastern coaling stations, and even the territorial independence of Australia and New Zealand.

It has been said that neither the Governor nor his advisers can do anything to meet the difficulty, because guns and ships have been asked for long ago, and they cannot be had. As a matter of fact all our ships have been built as ram, and we may reasonably assume, for the purpose of using their rams in action. A ram is probably quite as effective as a gun, provided there is good behind it. But there is still a disturbing power, easily had, which is even more effective than rams and guns together, and which can be produced at less cost and in far less time than guns. The submarine torpedo boat has lately come to the front in naval warfare, as a weapon against which neither ships nor guns, however thick their armoured sides, and however heavy may be their tonnage, dare make a challenge. Now, if these submarine boats are even half the dangerous little things which naval experts claim for them, why should they not be supplied to every colonial harbour and to every coaling station under the flag? Their cost is about half that of a one hundred ton gun, and they are said to be much more effective, as death-dealing weapons. Their working expenses are probably a good deal less than half that of a heavy gun. Like the harmless looking little tsetse-fly of Africa, whatever they touch they kill, and nothing which they desire to touch can possibly evade them. It is very different with guns or with ironclad ships, as weapons of attack. The guns must be stationary if put into force, and as for the ships they may get into force, and as for the submarine torpedo boat could leave this harbour, and approach the enemy waiting outside, entirely unperceived—though he have a hundred electric search lights, and is altogether such a deadly, horrible, hidden kind of a foe that not the most venturesome commander hungering for fame and fortune has nerve enough to approach a harbour where such infernal machines are in existence. We commend these peculiar looking little engines of sure destruction to the favourable notice of the Hongkong Government, and to the officers in charge of all our coaling stations, with the assurance that as long as they have about half a dozen of them in store, they need fear no hostile visitors. They are a kind of thousand-ton gun, cheap and handy, easily supplied, they travel under water and always hit, with deadly effect. To ensure certain peace let maritime nations always be prepared for war with plenty of the new submarine torpedo boats on hand.

THE NEW TREATY BETWEEN CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The Governments of China and the United States, being dissatisfied with the Immigration Treaty that was concluded in November, 1886, especially concerning the question of the immigration of Chinese labourers into the United States, have lately attempted the formation of another treaty, the plenipotentiary agents being the Secretary of State of the United States, the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, and the present Minister of the Chinese Government to the United States, H.E. Chang Yen Hoon. The effect that this new treaty may have on the peace and prosperity of the United States or on the welfare, protection, and advancement of the Chinese within the territory of the United States, does not especially concern us at present, such points having doubtless been carefully and impartially considered by the honourable representatives of the two governments. On a first perusal of the treaty, while the Chinese Government seems to be at a disadvantage in the recognition of the inalienable rights of her subjects within the jurisdiction of another people, the United States Government seems to be put at a greater disadvantage in point of honour and the supposed breadth and liberty of her constitution and public policy; but, perhaps a closer

examination will lead to a greater faith in the justice, practicality, and mutual benefit of the concluding convention. Whether a mutual compromise or party moves have exerted any influence on the question at issue, or whether the present Administration of the United States is more inclined to adopt a protective policy towards China than any previous administration representing another party, it is useless to discuss here, the facts hardly being sufficient to guarantee a correct conclusion.

Rather than enter into the discussion of various points that can be and have been more fully considered by those more indoctrinated in the intent and management of American affairs, we are inclined to consider the bearings of this treaty on the foreign relations with China in China itself, since concerning this question there is no doubt that the United States may be more deeply interested in the question than others are. It affects not only the relations of the United States to China, but also the relations of China to the United States, and yet all international relations rise or fall together, and especially in China what affects one government or people affects all. The treaty, being prepared in the United States under pressure from ambitious partisans and a frenzied proletariat, is naturally a treaty that has for its scope only points at issue in the United States itself. If the treaty had been made in Chinese territory, with the present United States Minister as the acting plenipotentiary, and where other aspects might possibly have been noticed, a different result would inevitably have been reached. The facts, however, being different, and the treaty as it is, it is plainly to our interest to investigate the treaty as now prepared, and to deduce if possible certain principles that may conduce to the advantage of not only Western people, but to the security and advancement of the other interested party, the Chinese Government and people.

For the sake of greater definiteness we will examine the treaty as related to three points: that of indemnity, of right of residence, and of protection, and this only as bearing directly or indirectly on foreign interests in China itself. In Article V. of the new treaty the basis of a claim for our indemnity is stated to be that "Chinese subjects being in remote and unsettled regions in the United States, have been victims of injury in their persons and property at the hands of wicked and lawless men," and that these "unexpected events the Chinese Government regrets, and for which it has claimed an indemnity." This certainly is the natural and just action of the Chinese Government or of any other Government, and so far as the justice of making the claim, there cannot well be any dispute. Still less can there be any dispute when we remember that these Chinese are prevented from becoming citizens of the United States, and so to a more evident degree requiring the interposition and protection of the Chinese Government. The Chinese Government, therefore, in claiming an indemnity, and with commendable persistency adhering thereto, has done for herself and her people a work of honour and of undeniable utility.

The United States, on receipt of this formal claim, takes a position that is rare and ingenious. The treaty having referred to these assaults on Chinese, for which the Chinese Government has claimed an indemnity, adds, "the legal obligation of which the Government of the United States denies." It is to be noticed that it is the legal obligation of the indemnity, not the claim, that is denied, and that the action of the Chinese Government is in no way discredited. Further on in the same Article it is stated, therefore, that there is to be no "reference to the question of liability," which, as a legal allegation, it denies. It is plain from this reiteration that the United States Government is struggling, under a load of technical law, rather than being to do anything to amend the law or by a liberal construction carry out the innate right or higher intent of the law. Just what the technicality is does not appear in the treaty; but it is not to be doubted that such a technicality actually exists, and one that could be supported by forcible arguments. In fact, this is not any new attitude of the United States Government, but one that has been held by different Secretaries of the State Department in their official despatches, and by the present President in various messages to Congress, the former in a special message two years ago, President Cleveland, referring to the lawless attacks on the Chinese, denounced "the palpable and discreditable failure of the authorities of Wyoming territory to bring to justice the guilty parties; or to assure the sufferers an impartial forum in which to seek and obtain compensation for the losses." It is then that the President recognized an obligation resting on Wyoming territory—and which too, if we are not mistaken, being a territory, is especially dependent on the National Government—and yet he refused to recognize any national obligation, and he found no treaty stipulation necessitating the payment of such an indemnity. We believe, however, that the better sentiment of the American people has been dissatisfied with such an interpretation and enforcement of law, and that the position thus held by the National Government casts a shadow of shame over the United States, while the Chinese Government rises forth unsullied.

The United States Government, however, must find some basis of action, in order to meet the indemnity as claimed. To be sure, it is still recognizing that the payment made is a "full indemnity for the losses and injuries sustained by the Chinese subjects" is in one sense a manifestation of law, but this legality it would feign cover over with the veil of a generosity that is really quite surprising; considering the effort and time that have been required. The language of the treaty therefore reads: "Whereas, the Government of the United States, humanely considering these injuries, and bearing in mind the firm and ancient friendship between the United States and China, which the high contracting parties wish to cement, is desirous of alleviating the exceptional and deplorable suffering and losses to which the aforesaid Chinese have been subjected, therefore the United States agree to pay on or before the first day of March, 1889, the sum of \$276,619 75." That the United States Government in some way or other, though not in a way of highest credit to herself, actually makes the indemnity, is a point that should not be overlooked. The policy seems to be something like a common one in China itself, viz. how to do a thing and yet not do it, or how not to do a thing and yet do it. It is the old artifice of denying a right, but granting a favour.

In relations with such a country as China, where the higher requirements of International Law and of true justice are attaining a firmer hold, it is a matter of gratitude that this large indemnity has been met, and has in addition been recognized in a treaty, remembering as we must that the rioters were for the most part late immigrants from other nationalities; but it is also to be regretted that the indemnity was not met as to inculcate to the greatest advantage the principle of clear law and pure justice.

That the Chinese Government, which has appeared so honourably in all this diplomacy, as well as acting with justice, will in her own territory, in her attitude towards United States subjects or other foreign residents, sink below this high standard adopted by herself, and imitate the technicality and to a certain extent the quibbling just adopted by the United States Government, would have been a natural and reasonable, and yet, in the midst of so much anti-foreign pressure and so many complications,

there is always a danger of losing sight of the justice for the sake of retaliation. To be sure, if the retaliation on the one point of an indemnity should be of an identical form with the action of the United States Government, the United States subjects themselves would not be the losers, seeing that "full indemnity" would necessarily be given; but it would be the United States Government that would suffer an additional disgrace, by being compelled to see the lowest feature of her own policy adopted by the Chinese, and so to behold herself retarding rather than advancing the development of China in a better legal system and in the more just execution of legal enactments.

The question of indemnity, as taught by the treaty is perhaps of less practical import than that of right of residence. What, then, by the new treaty is to be allowed Chinese subjects as regards residence in the United States? By Art. III it is stated that "Chinese subjects, being officials, teachers, students, merchants, or travellers," have the right of coming to the United States, and of residing therein, and this of course, as we know, means not merely "the ports of trade," but in all parts of the United States—important cities as well as insignificant villages.

As to the additional class called "Chinese labourers," the treaty in Art. I, stated that "for a period of twenty years beginning with the date of the exchange of the ratification of this convention, the coming, except under the conditions hereinafter specified, of Chinese labourers to the United States of America, shall be absolutely prohibited." But it will be seen that the right and favour of the labouring class, like that of the officials, teachers, students, and merchants, are by no means insignificant value.

The number of Chinese labourers in the United States might be reckoned at 80,000, allowing 20,000 for the more favoured classes. These 80,000 would still be well-wed to remain in the United States, being granted the same favours and protections as the numerous immigrants from other countries, such as freedom to pursue any calling or serve any master, to rent or purchase property in any place, and for twenty years to be allowed every facility for acquiring considerable of a personal income. Furthermore, judging from the past, even in the time of most riot and Chinese craze, Chinese labourers, though of a despised and low class in China, the majority being unable to read their own language, would yet in every place find friends, this too among the most respectable, moral, and influential classes, and in most towns would probably be offered free instruction by Christian teachers meeting on Sunday, and in the week time in the different Protestant Churches. In case of any riot being instigated in the future by a lawless rabble, it would also probably be seen that the class which is called the "officials and gentry" would patrol the streets night and day, until soldiers should arrive and peace be restored. In no place would a Chinese fail to find a friend, especially among the Christian families of better standing. We confidently express these opinions, knowing of the record of such things in the past as given by eye-witnesses, and knowing of the strong position taken by different Protestant denominations in formal action—stronger even than that of the National Government—in giving protection, guaranteeing justice, and in exhibiting friendship. So long, then, as the present large number of Chinese labourers remain in the United States, their rights will not be so minimized, but probably augmented.

Concerning a return to the United States, after a visit home to China, Art. II states the conditions to be that "a Chinese labourer" must have "a lawful wife, child, or parent in the United States of America, or property therein of the value of \$1,000, or debts of like amount due to him and pending settlement," and that he shall adhere to the regulations concerning documents for identification, and further that, as a general rule, "such right to return to the United States of America shall be exercised within one year of date of leaving the United States of America," certain exceptions being also specified.

—Chinese Times.

AN Important Discovery is announced in the Paris Figaro, of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and premature decay. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and early grave. We learn that the Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope.

To-day's Advertisements.

WOODYEAR'S ROYAL AUSTRALIAN CIRCUS.

THIS EVENING, (FRIDAY) the 20th July, COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT AND REAPPEARANCE of MISS GLADYS FRATEZ, First appearance of this lady since her accident.

On the occasion of her Benefit MISS FRATEZ will perform for the first time in Hongkong HER GRACEFUL TIGHT-ROPE ACT.

All the Choice Acts of our Repertoire. REAPPEARANCE OF THE JUMPING PONY.

All the Choice Acts of our Repertoire. REAPPEARANCE OF THE JUMPING PONY.

All the Choice Acts of our Repertoire. REAPPEARANCE OF THE JUMPING PONY.

All the Choice Acts of our Repertoire. REAPPEARANCE OF THE JUMPING PONY.

All the Choice Acts of our Repertoire. REAPPEARANCE OF THE JUMPING PONY.

All the Choice Acts of our Repertoire. REAPPEARANCE OF THE JUMPING PONY.

All the Choice Acts of our Repertoire. REAPPEARANCE OF THE JUMPING PONY.

All the Choice Acts of our Repertoire. REAPPEARANCE OF THE JUMPING PONY.

All the Choice Acts of our Repertoire. REAPPEARANCE OF THE JUMPING PONY.

All the Choice Acts of our Repertoire. REAPPEARANCE OF THE JUMPING PONY.

All the Choice Acts of our Repertoire. REAPPEARANCE OF THE JUMPING PONY.

All the Choice Acts of our Repertoire. REAPPEARANCE OF THE JUMPING PONY.

All the Choice Acts of our Repertoire. REAPPEARANCE OF THE JUMPING PONY.

All the Choice Acts of our Repertoire. REAPPEARANCE OF THE JUMPING PONY.

All the Choice Acts of our Repertoire. REAPPEARANCE OF THE JUMPING PONY.

All the Choice Acts of our Repertoire. REAPPEARANCE OF THE JUMPING PONY.

To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

TO-MORROW EVENING, JULY 21ST, 1888.

THE AMERICAN MUSICAL COMEDY AND OPERA COMPANY.

Directors: Mr. PEMBERTON W. WILLARD, JOHN F. SHERIDAN.

Will appear as above in SYDNEY GRUNDY'S GREAT LONDON FARCEICAL COMEDY.

"THE ARABIAN NIGHTS."

CAST OF CHARACTERS. Arthur Hummingtop, Mr. P. W. WILLARD, Ralph Ormerod (his friend), CHARLES FISHER.

Joshua Gillbrand (his Brother-in-law), JOHN F. SHERIDAN, Dobson (his Servant), A. SUTCH.

Mrs. Hummingtop (his Wife), Miss FLO MORRISON, Mrs. Gillbrand (his Mother-in-law), EVA LEAMINGTON.

Daisy Maitland (his Niece), VERA PATEY, Barbara (his Servant), NELLIE ARLINE.

Rosa Colomby (his Wife), GRACE WHITEFORD.

SCENE—APARTMENT IN HUMMINGTOP'S HOUSE.

The Comedy will be preceded at 9 Sharp by a "CONCERT."

Supported by Misses HARE & LEAMINGTON and Messrs FISHER and IMANO.

Conductor: Mr. J. A. ROBERTSON. To Season Ticket Holders. Subscription Nights—Monday, Thursday, and Saturday.

MONDAY, July 23rd—LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD—(CAPTIVELY HUNGRIED).

Full Cast of Characters. WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 25th & 26th July—GREAT AMERICAN MUSICAL COMEDY—"THE TRAMP."

Prices \$3, \$2, and \$1. Plan at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, LD. All communications to PEMBERTON W. WILLARD, Hongkong Hotel.

Panel Portraits of the Company by the Celebrated Van der Weyde on view at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, Hongkong Hotel, &c. Hongkong, 20th July, 1888. [711]

FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA. THE Steamship "MORAY."

Captain Duncan, will be despatched for the above Port, about the 30th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 20th July, 1888. [721]

For Sale. G. FALCONER & CO. WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS.

AND JEWELLERS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS. No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [604]

MITSUBI BUSSAN KAISHA. SOLE AGENTS FOR THE MIKE COAL MINE.

BUNKER COALS can be supplied to any Steamer lying in the harbour, or coming alongside the KWLOON WHARF on application to the Undersigned. Y. KUKUHARA, Acting Manager. Hongkong, 19th January, 1888. [105]

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER. DAVID CORSAR & SONS' MERCHANT NAVY NATY BOILED LONG FLAX CROWN ARNHOLD, KARBBERG & Co. Hongkong, 19th June, 1887. [603]

FOR SALE, CHEAP. SEVERAL RELIABLE HACKS AND CARRIAGE PONIES. ALSO, A First-class London made DOG-CART AND THREE BASKET CARRIAGES, all in good order.

For Particulars, Apply to, No. 6, PEDDERS HILL. Hongkong, 20th May, 1886.

Intimations. WANTED for 2 months at the Peak, or at Kowloon, A SMALL UNFURNISHED HOUSE. Address X. c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office. Hongkong, 18th July, 1888. [715]

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP LINE. WANTED. A SURGEON for the British Steamship "ALBANY." Apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 1st July, 1888. [708]

WANTED. AN ASSISTANT for a STORE. Address Y. X. c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office. Hongkong, 12th July, 1888. [696]

IMPAIRED VISION. MR. LAWRENCE, of the Firm of LAW, RENICE, and MAYO, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS, of London, Calcutta, and Bombay, will arrive in Hongkong on or about the 21st July, and will stay at the Hongkong Hotel. Singapore, 3rd July, 1888. [600]

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the PEAK TRAMWAY was OPENED for Public Traffic on WEDNESDAY, the 30th May.

WEEK DAYS. The CARS RUN as follows between ST. JOSEPH'S PLACE and VICTORIA GAP:—

8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour. 12 to 2 P.M. " " half hour. 4 to 8 " " quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS. 1 past 12 to 1 past 2 every quarter of an hour, and from 4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

Peak Subscribers and others wishing to attend the entertainments of the American Musical Comedy and Opera Company at the City Hall are hereby notified that, providing there are applications for not less than 15 First Class Fares for Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, special cars will be run at 8.45 and returning at 12 P.M.

Single Tickets may be obtained in the CARS. Gentlemen are requested NOT TO SMOKE in the Middle Compartment.

Tickets for 10 trips up and 30 trips down, First-class, at \$12.00; and Tickets for six trips up and six trips down, at \$2.50; Five-Cent Coupons and Reduced Tickets may be obtained at the Office of the General Managers.

MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co., General Managers.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, 50 & 52, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 19th July, 1888. [539]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS. THE FORTY-FOURTH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 7, Queen's Road Central, on FRIDAY, the 31st August, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and Electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st instant to 31st August, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, T. ARNOLD, Secretary. [703]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED. IN accordance with the Provisions of No. 104 of the Articles of Association, the General Managers have this day declared an Interim Dividend, for the Half-year ended 30th ult. of 7 per cent. or \$1.75 per Share.

Dividend Warrants, payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, will be issued to Shareholders on the Register on 1st proximo, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 19th July, 1888. [720]

PIANOS FOR SALE. ON HIRE. By special appointment to H.E. the Governor of Hongkong, Sir GEO. BOWEN, G.C.M.G.

A. HAHN, PIANOFORTE TUNER AND REPAIRER, HONGKONG HOTEL, opposite Queen's Road, Hongkong, 19th July, 1888. [718]

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. NEW AND ACCELERATED DIRECT SERVICE TO LONDON VIA MARSEILLES FROM JAPAN AND CHINA.

ON the 10th May at NOON, and fortnightly thereafter, until further notice, the Company will maintain a DIRECT SERVICE between Hongkong and London via MARSEILLES.

This improved service will abolish all Transshipments, and it is intended that it shall maintain a high reputation for quick transit, careful delivery of Cargo, and for Passenger accommodation and cuisine.

The attention of Passengers is specially called to the greatly improved second-saloon accommodation and attendance. E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent. Hongkong, 8th May, 1888. [488]

BOWRINGTON FOUNDRY, EAST POINT, HONGKONG. A. G. GORDON & Co.

A. G. GORDON & Co. are prepared to undertake every description of ENGINEERING and SHIP-BUILDING WORK, both aloft and ashore, on most reasonable terms.

PUNCTUALITY AND FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED. ESTIMATE FURNISHED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF STEAM LAUNCHES, REPAIRS TO THE ENGINES AND BOILERS OF STEAMERS, CASTINGS, &c., &c., &c. Hongkong, 1st January, 1888. [41]

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED. THE Company is prepared to Tranship Cargo from its Godowns at Kowloon or West Point to any Steamer in the harbour, and to bring Cargo across from Kowloon to any place on the Praya at the usual rates.

By Order, ISAAC HUGHES, Secretary. [428]

Insurances.

THE NEGLECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THERE is no feature of our civilised life that strikes a thoughtful man with more force than the neglect of LIFE ASSURANCE. By payment of a small quarterly subscription any man of good health can secure a very large sum to his family in case of premature death, yet hundreds of families brought up in comfort—perhaps in luxury—are left in extreme poverty every year from the bread-winner having neglected to assure his life. In the East many a man lives up to his income, knowing well that if death cut him off suddenly, his wife and children would be left almost wholly unprotected. All this can be prevented by Life Assurance.

EVERY FACILITY. In connection with Life Assurance Business is afforded by THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, one of the largest and wealthiest of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. Forms of application and all information will be promptly afforded on application to any of the Standard Company's Agents, or to THE BORNEO COMPANY, LD., Agents, Hongkong. Hongkong, 29th June, 1888. [659]

STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. HONGKONG CONSULTING COMMITTEE: F. SIPP, Esq., Messrs. ED. SCHELLHUIS & Co., E. L. REUTER, Esq., Messrs. PUS AU & Co. HEAD OFFICE, SINGAPORE.

STRAITS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. Subscribed Capital \$1,000,000. Paid Up Capital 600,000. Reserve Fund 85,000.

THE above Company is accepting MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World at CURRENT RATES.

STRAITS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. Subscribed Capital \$2,000,000. Paid Up Capital 400,000.

THIS Company is prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE on Foreign and Native Houses, Godowns and their contents, at CURRENT RATES.

All Contributors of Business in the above Two Companies participate in the Bonus which Shareholders or not.

JOHN ANDREW, Agent, Office, 24, Queen's Road, Opposite Hongkong Hotel. Hongkong, 17th July, 1888. [710]

NOTICE. THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary. HEAD OFFICE, No. 3, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST. Hongkong, 17th February, 1882. [150]

GENERAL NOTICE. THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED). CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, \$533,333 33. EQUAL TO \$240,000.00. RESERVE FUND \$240,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS. LEY SING, Esq., LO YUEN MOON, Esq., MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST. Hongkong, 17th December, 1885. [877]

Notices of Firms. NOTICE. I HAVE This Day Established myself in this Colony as a CIVIL ENGINEER, ARCHITECT and SURVEYOR. A. DENISON, A. M. Inst. C. E. 61, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 2nd July, 1888. [671]

NOW READY. PRICE FIFTY CENTS. THE LAW OF STORM IN THE EASTERN SEAS, by W. DOBERCK, GOVERNMENT ASTRONOMER.

MAY BE PROCURED AT Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Hongkong. Lane, Crawford & Co. G. Falconer & Co. C. J. Gaupp & Co. F. Blackhead & Co. Heurmann, Herbst & Co. More & Selmund. MacEwen, Frickel & Co. Mr. W. Brewer.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" Office. Messrs. Quich & Co., Swatow. Mr. N. Macle, Amoy. Messrs. Hedge & Co., Foochow. Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Shanghai. Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Yokohama. Hongkong, 29th September, 1886.

